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King Edward, the Peacemaker.

Not the least notable of the events connected with the seventeenth International Peace Congress was the reception by King Edward and Queen Alexandra of a deputation of members of the Congress. This reception was arranged by the Organizing Committee, and took place in Buckingham Palace, Monday, July 27, at noon. The members of the deputation were as follows:

From England, Lord Courtney, president of the Congress, and Lady Courtney; Joseph G. Alexander, chairman of the Congress; Thomas P. Newman, chairman of the Executive Committee; H. S. Perris, organizing secretary; Sir John Brunner, M. P., Sir William Mather, Sir W. B. Bowring, Barrow Cadbury, A. J. King, M. P., Felix Moscheles, chairman of the International Arbitration and Peace Association; Dr. W. E. Darby, secretary of the Peace Society; and Miss Ellen Robinson, the foremost woman peace worker in England. From other countries, the Baroness Von Suttner, Austria; E. T. Moneta, Italy; Senator La Fontaine, Belgium; Jules Tripier, France; Dr. Adolf Richter, Germany; Baron de Neufville, Germany; Dr. Ludwig Stein, Switzerland; Dr. Anezaki, Japan; Dr. Polak, Poland; Mr. E. Wavrinsky, Sweden; and Benjamin F. Trueblood, United States.

The reception was a very democratic, unostentatious affair. The King and Queen (and the Princess Victoria who stood at the Queen's left) wore morning citizen's dress, and the members of the deputation were in morning dress also. All court formalities, kissing of hands, etc., were dispensed with. The members of the deputation were announced by name, one after another, and the King and Queen cordially shook hands with each of them. The King addressed a few personal words of greeting to the Baroness Von Suttner and to Signor Moneta, both of whom had received the Nobel Prize. Then the deputation stood in a part-circle facing the King and Queen, while Lord Courtney presented the following address, which had been handsomely engrossed on parchment, accompanying the presentation with some appropriate words of explanation and appreciation of the King's services to the cause of peace:

"We, the representatives of the British supporters and the delegates from abroad of the seventeenth Universal Congress of Peace, beg to thank your Majesties for the privilege of being allowed to present this address, and especially for thus enabling us to express personally our profound gratitude to your Majesty, who has so well earned the proud title of 'The Peacemaker.' The Congress now assembled in London consists of representatives of the organized peace societies and associations and of other bodies in sympathy with them from many parts of the world. Two hundred and eighty societies from twenty-three countries are included. In addition to Great Britain and Ireland and the United States, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Japan,

Ceylon, Egypt, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Algeria send representatives to our meetings. This is the seventeenth of a series of Peace Conferences held in various lands since 1889, the forerunners of which were an earlier series of Peace Conferences commencing in London as far back as 1843 and continuing to the time of the Crimean War.

"One common object brings us together — the redemption of the world from the curse of international enmity and war, the promotion of legality and upright dealing between the nations, and the desire to bind the peoples of the world together in bonds of confraternity and mutual aid. We rejoice at the many signs of the acceptance of these principles in our day and at the successive efforts of the enlightened statesmen of the twentieth century to give effect to the high ideals which are common attributes of universal religion.

"We cordially reëcho, sire, your Majesty's recent words, that it is in times of peace that the happiness, prosperity, and progress of your people can best be increased and that the standard of religion and morality can be raised, and we desire to acknowledge with gratitude your Majesty's constant efforts to give effect to these ideals and to cement the peace of the world. We pray that this Congress may mark a further step towards the realization of our common hope, and that your Majesty may be abundantly blessed in your high task of leading the nations into the ways of brotherhood and mutual trust."

The King made the following reply:

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome you, the representatives of the Universal Congress of Peace, and to receive your address.

"There is nothing from which I derive more sincere gratification than the knowledge that my efforts in the cause of international peace and goodwill have not been without fruit, and the consciousness of the generous appreciation which they have received both from my own people and from those of other countries. Rulers and statesmen can set before themselves no higher aim than the promotion of national good understanding and cordial friendship among the nations of the world. It is the surest and most direct means whereby humanity may be enabled to realize its noblest ideals, and its attainment will ever be the object of my own constant endeavors.

"I rejoice to think that your international organization, in which are represented all the principal civilized countries of the world, is laboring in the same field, and I pray that the blessing of God may attend your labors."

Before withdrawing, Lord Courtney presented to the King and Queen, on behalf of the deputation and the Congress, replicas in gold and enamel of the Congress badge, representing an olive branch springing from a mural crown.

After observing the simple, warm-hearted, democratic manner of the King and Queen, and listening to the King's words of sincere and profound interest in the cause of peace, the deputation went away assured, even more deeply if possible than they had been before, that, as the London *Daily News* puts it, "the title of 'Edward

the Peacemaker' is the one which he has the most cordial wish of leaving to the world," and that he may be depended on to use his exalted station, in every way practicable, to further the cause of "good understanding and cordial friendship among the nations of the world."

William Randal Cremer—A White Knight of Peace.

It was a very great sorrow to the friends of peace, especially to the older of them, when they gathered for the London Peace Congress, to find that Sir William Randal Cremer had just passed away. He died on Wednesday, July 22, at the age of 80, and was buried on Saturday, the 25th, the Prime Minister and many members of the House of Commons attending the funeral services at Whitefield. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, Rev. James L. Tryon and one or two others of the American delegation arrived in London in time to attend the funeral.

If a man's greatness is to be measured by things accomplished for humanity, and not merely by position, wealth, or extraordinary intellectual gifts, then Mr. Cremer was a great man.

Before entering on his career as a peacemaker Mr. Cremer, whose father was a coach-painter, worked as a carpenter at his native town, Fareham, and afterward at Brighton and London. As early as 1859 he became a participant in the labor movement, during the Nine-Hours struggle. He coöperated with John Bright and others at the outbreak of our Civil War in holding the sympathies of the British people in favor of the North. He was an active member of the Birmingham Education League, of the Land Tenure Reform Association and of the Consultative Committee of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union. In 1866-67 he was one of the leaders in the agitation for the extension of the franchise.

Mr. Cremer's peace work began in 1870, when the Franco-German war broke out. He organized that year the Workmen's Peace Association, to keep Great Britain neutral when a large section of the English people of the upper classes were urging the government to take sides against France. Toward the close of that war, when, on the setting up of the republic, another party wished the government to intervene in behalf of France, Mr. Cremer's League of Workingmen still held the nation to the principle of neutrality.

The organization was subsequently transformed into the International Arbitration League, though it was always closely associated with the labor organizations, and was a powerful agency in bringing them to support the cause of arbitration. In 1875 the League began work in Paris, and during the subsequent twenty-five years was the agency in organizing a number of great labor demonstrations in the French capital in favor of arbitration and

against war, the chief of these being in 1900, when war was threatening between the two countries over the Fashoda incident. Mr. Cremer and some of his associates went to Paris at that crisis and assured a great assembly of French workingmen in the Labor Bourse of their fraternal sympathies. In 1877, when the Turks were defeated and the Russians were at the gates of Constantinople, Mr. Cremer's League organized two great national labor demonstrations in order to counteract the clamor for war against Russia among certain classes of the English population.

Mr. Cremer entered Parliament in 1885 as the member for Haggerston, which constituency he represented until his death, with the exception of a brief period at the time of the Boer war. From that time on he devoted himself almost exclusively to the promotion of international arbitration. He secured, with great labor, the signatures of two hundred and thirty-four members of Parliament to a memorial to the President and Congress of the United States in favor of a treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain, and in 1887 came with a deputation of thirteen eminent English public men and presented the memorial at Washington. In 1893, after the passing (in 1890) of the Sherman concurrent resolution by both Houses of Congress in favor of arbitration agreements with other countries, Mr. Cremer succeeded in getting a resolution, with Mr. Gladstone's support, through the House of Commons, without a dissenting vote, in favor of an Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Subsequently he brought to Washington another arbitration memorial, signed this time by three hundred and sixty-four members of the House of Commons, which was publicly read in Congress and placed on the records. These efforts of Mr. Cremer had much to do with the signing of the Olney-Pauncefote treaty, which in the spring of 1897 came within three votes of receiving the support of two-thirds of the United States Senators. Mr. Cremer also secured for this treaty the support of 7,432 officers of British workmen's unions.

All this was most valuable service, but Mr. Cremer's great work was the founding in 1888 and 1889 of the Interparliamentary Union, the remarkable story of whose growth and influence has been so often told in these columns. The first meeting of the Union in Paris in 1889, with only ninety-nine members, from England and France, present, was presided over by the distinguished French statesman, Jules Simon; the last meeting was the memorable conference in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, attended by six hundred and thirteen members from twenty-three parliaments, and opened by the British Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, which prepared what became in substance the program